Set Items Description
S1 3013 "EXTINCTION (LEARNING)"
S2 2229 S1/ANIMAL
S3 26 S2 AND PHYSIOLOGICAL
S4 5134 "PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES"
S5 1375 "PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS"
S6 9 S2 AND (S4 OR S5)
?•s s3 or s6
26 S3
9 S6
S7 26 S3 OR S6
?•t 7/7/1-26

7/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00948348 31-73295
Hormonal and immunological changes during conditioning and extinction of a taste aversion in two inbred strains of mice.
Biggerstaff, Sean
U Texas, Arlington, US
Dissertation Abstracts International
1993 Mar Vol 53(9-B) 4997
ISSN: 04194217
Journal Announcement: 3107
Language: English
Document Type: DISSERTATION
Subfile: DBO

7/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00928689 81-04482
Long-term memory and extinction of the classically conditioned rabbit nictitating membrane response.
Schreurs, Bernard G.
NIH National Inst of Neurological Disorders & Stroke, Section on Neural Systems, Bethesda, MD, US
Learning & Motivation
1993 Aug Vol 24(3) 293-302
ISSN: 00239690
Journal Announcement: 8102
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Anecdotal accounts of memory for the rabbit nictitating membrane response (NMR) suggest that a conditioned nictitating membrane response (CNMR) may occur as long as a year after acquisition. Data from the present between-Ss experiment indicate that CNMRs (1) are robust if tested after 1 mo, (2) still occur if tested after 3 mo, and (3) are initially absent if tested after 6 or 9 mo but then reemerge over the course of extinction. Data also indicate that reacquisition of CNMRs 6 or even 9 mo after training is significantly more rapid than original acquisition and thus

represents a substantial level of savings. Results provide the 1st systematic, empirical assessment of the long-term memory capacity of the rabbit for classical conditioning of the NMR and suggest that the rabbit NMR preparation is a model suitable for studying the behavioral and physiological processes involved in long-term memory, retention, and forgetting. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1994 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00909125 80-32536
Decreased testosterone levels and accelerated extinction of a conditioned taste aversion in fluid-deprived male rats.
Chambers, Kathleen C.; Sengstake, Cord B.; Brownson, Elizabeth A.; Westfahl, Pamela K.
U Southern California, Los Angeles, US
Behavioral Neuroscience
1993 Apr Vol 107(2) 299-305
ISSN: 07357044
Journal Announcement: 8009
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The hypothesis that fluid deprivation accelerates extinction of a conditioned taste aversion in male Sprague-Dawley-derived rats by reducing serum testosterone levels was tested. Serum testosterone levels were found to be lower in fluid-deprived males than in nondeprived males (Exps 1 and 2). Exogenous testosterone treatment that results in high physiological levels of serum testosterone slowed the extinction of fluid-deprived gonadectomized males to rates comparable with those of nondeprived sham males (Exp 3). It was noted, however, that testosterone treatment was less effective in slowing extinction in fluid-deprived gonadectomized males than in nondeprived gonadectomized males even though the serum testosterone levels were the same (Exps 3 and 4). These results provide strong support for the original hypothesis, but they suggest that fluid deprivation also reduces sensitivity to testosterone. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1993 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00736712 77-19297
Effects of propranolol on, and noradrenergic correlates of, the response to nonreward.
Marsland, Anna L.; Salmon, Peter; Terry, Phillip; Stanford, S. Clare
U London, University Coll, England
Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior
1990 Jan Vol 35(1) 41-46
Coden: PBBHAU ISSN: 00913057
Journal Announcement: 7708
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Rewarded male rats with food for running in a straight runway with short (15 sec) intertrial intervals. On the final day, Ss were subjected to either 14 extinction trials or 14 rewarded trials. During acquisition, half of each group had been injected once daily for 15 days with propranolol, the remainder with saline vehicle. Propranolol increased running times early in extinction; this effect was replicated in a 2nd experiment. Neither the drug injections nor the extinction procedure affected neurochemical measures. However, the rate of extinction correlated positively with both beta- and alpha-sub-2-adrenoceptor number, indicating that Ss with the most adrenoceptors were most sensitive to stress of nonreward. Although consistent with the theory that beta-adrenoceptors are involved in adaptation to stress, these results differ from findings reported by the 2nd and 4th authors (see PA, Vol 77:809) and suggest that the relationship between beta-adrenoceptor number and the response to stress many depend on the severity of the stress.

7/7/5
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00731549 27-74891
/ The dynamics of the rabbit heart rate in response to sound and nociceptive signals against the background of a neuroleptic effect.
Trubatchev, V. V.; Solovieva, N. E.
USSR Academy of Sciences, I. P. Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad, USSR
Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR
1988 Sep Vol 74(9) 1269-1277
Coden: FZLZAM ISSN: 0015329X
Journal Announcement: 2707
Language: Russian
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Subfile: DBO
Studied the effect of the dopaminergic antagonists chlorpromazine and haloperidol on heart rate and the cardiovascular system during extinction of the orienting reflex to sound and its combination with an unavoidable pain stimulus. Animal subjects: 32 rabbits. Ss were curarized. Drugs used: The neuroleptics chlorpromazine and haloperidol were administered ip in doses of 8-10 mg/kg and 0.5-1.7 mg/kg, respectively. (English abstract)

7/7/6
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00691502 76-30397
Exposure techniques in the reduction of fear: A comparative review of the procedure in animals and humans.
Thyer, Bruce A.; Baum, Morrie; Reid, Larry D.
U Georgia School of Social Work, Athens, US
Advances in Behaviour Research & Therapy
1988 Vol 10(3) 105-127

Coden: ABRTDI ISSN: 01466402
Journal Announcement: 7609
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Parallel studies of human and animal exposure therapy are compared, with emphasis on parameters of response prevention (RP) and procedures programmed during RP, such as distraction, counterconditioning, reinforcement procedures, social facilitation, and drug effects. The article explores the neuroendocrine effects of exposure and RP. Analyses suggested strong evidence for similar processes occurring during RP among people and laboratory animals. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1989 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/7
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00593506 74-24438
Central injections of arginine vasopressin prolong extinction of active avoidance.
Koob, George F.; Dantzer, Robert; Bluthe, Rose-Marie; Lebrun, Christine et al
Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation, Div of Preclinical Neuroscience & Endocrinology, La Jolla, CA
Peptides
1986 Mar-Apr Vol 7(2) 213-218
Coden: PPTDD5 ISSN: 01969781
Journal Announcement: 7409
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Examined behavioral and physiological effects of arginine vasopressin (AVP) following intracerebroventricular (icv) injection in 47 male Wistar rats. AVP icv injections prolonged extinction of active avoidance at doses of 1.0 and 10.0 ng/S, and this effect was blocked by peripheral injection of the vasopressor antagonist of vasopressin at a dose of 30 mug/kg, subcutaneously. However, 1.0 ng of AVP icv failed to alter systemic blood pressure and also failed to produce taste aversions in a 1- or 2-bottle test. Results suggest that central AVP has a central action independent of systemic changes in blood pressure, but that the receptor mediating this action is functionally similar to the AVP V1 (vasopressor) receptor. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/8
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00479477 71-27907
Reduced resistance to progressive extinction in senescent rats: A neuroanatomical and behavioral study.
Sarter, Martin; Markowitsch, Hans J.
U Konstanz, West Germany
Neurobiology of Aging
1983 Fal Vol 4(3) 203-215

Coden: NEAGDO ISSN: 01974580
Journal Announcement: 7111
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Compared the behavior of 6 24-mo-old senescent male Wistar rats with 6 5-6 mo old mature young Wistar rats in a learning task that consisted of the acquisition of a visual discrimination task, its reversal, the induction of a progressively increasing extinction, relearning and, finally, a complete extinction training. Discrimination training was performed in a 2-way maze. It was found that young and old Ss were statistically indistinguishable during all parts of the task, except the progressively increasing extinction. Here, the senescent Ss made a significantly higher number of errors than the mature-young ones. Neuroanatomically, ventricular dilation, commissural changes, and neuronal loss were observed in senescent Ss. The significantly reduced number of neurons in the medial nucleus of the amygdala in old Ss compared to young was not directly related to the changed behavior in the progressively increasing extinction part of the visual discrimination task. Based on the anatomical connections of the amygdala and its possible functions in learning and memory, it is hypothesized that the medial amygdaloid nucleus is involved in the learning of changing response-reinforcement contingencies. (66 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1984 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/9
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00450454 21-55651
Self-punitive behavior: Number of trials and percent shock in acquisition and percent punishment in extinction.
Matthews, Michael D.
State U New York, Binghamton
Dissertation Abstracts International
1984 May Vol 44(11-A) 3329-3330
ISSN: 04194209
Journal Announcement: 2110
Language: English
Document Type: DISSERTATION
Subfile: DBO

7/7/10
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00363850 66-07326
The disinhibitory effect of arousal on fear responses: An analogue with implications for the treatment of phobias.
Pryke, Margaret M.
Cumberland Coll of Health Sciences, Lidcombe, Australia
Australian Journal of Psychology
1980 Aug Vol 32(2) 111-115
Coden: ASJPAE ISSN: 00049530
Journal Announcement: 6604

Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
An animal analog of the model of phobia formation suggested by S. H. Lovibond (see PA, Vol 40:10190) generated data supporting the thesis that high arousal serves to disinhibit and in some cases to potentiate fear states in Ss. It was predicted that a procedure that increased arousal in an experimental situation, after extinction of passive avoidance responding, would disinhibit the recently inhibited fear in the situation. 34 of 42 adult mongrel dogs showed increased latencies to eat. Generalizations from animal analogs need to be treated cautiously, but there does seem to be reason to take into account the disinhibition hypothesis when planning treatment of phobias. (11 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/11
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00357283 66-00755
Plasma concentrations of a-melanotropin in the rat during the acquisition and extinction of conditioned avoidance behaviour and during the acquisition of maze learning behaviour.
Wilson, J. F.; Morgan, Merrill A.
U Wales Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff
Psychopharmacology
1980 Apr Vol 68(1) 67-72
Coden: PSCHDL ISSN: 00333158
Journal Announcement: 8601
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
In male Wistar rats, concentrations of immunoassayable alpha-melanotropin (AML) in plasma were increased above control levels during acquisition but not extinction of conditioned avoidance behavior. There were no significant variations in AML in plasma during maze learning. Acute physical stress, such as the electric footshock in the avoidance condition, produced the greatest increases in AML; the smaller increase during maze learning is attributed to the stress of a chronic food deprivation schedule. Data do not support a role for systemic AML in learning and memory, as there were no consistent correlations between AML levels and the parameters of learning. (30 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/12
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
(c) 1994 Amer. Psychological Asso. All rts. reserv.

00340645 65-00819
Effects of haloperidol on learning of visual discrimination and its extinction in the armadillo Chaetophractus villosus.
Papini, Mauricio R.; Filipello, Ana M.; Garcia Samartino, Lorenzo; Affanni, Jorge M.
U Buenos Aires, Lab de Comportamiento Animal, Argentina
Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia
1979 Vol 11(1) 115-122

Coden: RLPSBM ISSN: 0034978X
Journal Announcement: 6501
Language: Spanish
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The effects of haloperidol, a depressant drug, were studied on learning and extinction of a visual discrimination task. In a maze situation, 3 armadillos received 0.5 mg/kg of haloperidol, while 3 control Se received 0.1 cm-sup-3/kg of a physiological solution. The difference in the number of correct turns was significant for learning and for extinction between the experimental and control groups. Results do not show whether the differences were due to impeded motor ability or to impeded learning processes. (18 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/13
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00264330 60-04643
Ultrasound emission in infant rats as an indicant of arousal during appetitive learning and extinction.
Amsel, Abram; Radek, Cathryn C.; Graham, Mike; Letz, Richard
U Texas, Austin
Science
1977 Aug Vol 197(4305) 786-788
Coden: SCIEAS ISSN: 00368075
Journal Announcement: 6003
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Eight albino infant rats rewarded for crawling by being allowed to suckle on the dry nipple of an anesthetized dam showed a decreasing rate of ultrasound production during acquisition and an increasing rate during extinction. Results suggest that infant rats can be stressed and are aroused as a result of successive nonrewards just as adult rats are. In addition, data do not support the hypothesis that infant rats lack inhibitory mechanisms related to poorly developed neural centers. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1978 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/14
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00165211 52-09499
Joint effects of sodium amylobarbitone and amphetamine sulphate on resistance to extinction of a rewarded running response in the rat.
Dudderidge, H. J.; Gray, Jeffrey A.
U. Oxford, England
Psychopharmacologia
1974 Vol. 35(4) 365-370
Journal Announcement: 5205
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Trained 32 male Wistar rats to run in an alley for food reward on

continuous reinforcement. During extinction they were divided into 4 equal groups and injected with either .75 mg/kg amphetamine sulphate, 17.5 mg/kg amobarbital sodium, both drugs, or saline. Amobarbital significantly retarded extinction; amphetamine had no effect on resistance to extinction. Amphetamine in combination with amobarbital, however, potentiated the effects of the latter. Results confirm previous findings of a more-than-additive effect on behavior of amphetamine and amobarbital in combination. It is suggested that, in conjunction with earlier reports, they add weight to the hypothesis that the psychological states of "fear" and "frustration" share a common physiological substrate. (15 ref)

7/7/15
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00162663 52-06947
Facilitated avoidance learning and stress-induced corticosterone levels as a function of age in rats.
Johnston, Ronald E.; Miya, Tom S.; Paolino, Ronald M.
Purdue U.
Physiology & Behavior
1974 Feb Vol. 12(2) 305-308
Journal Announcement: 5204
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Trained 3- and 6-mo-old male Sprague-Dawley rats in a 2-way shuttle box active avoidance task. The procedure consisted of giving each S 60 acquisition trials which were immediately followed by 60 extinction trials. The older Ss acquired the conditioned avoidance response (CAR) faster and required a longer time to extinguish than the younger Ss. The enhanced CAR performance of the older Ss could not be attributed to an altered pain threshold but was correlated with a significantly higher plasma corticosterone response to ether stress. Data are interpreted as being consistent with the notion of a positive relationship between pituitary-adrenal activity and facilitated avoidance learning. (17 ref)

7/7/16
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00117387 48-10575
Effects of septal driving of the hippocampal theta rhythm on resistance to extinction.
Gray, Jeffrey A.
U. Oxford, England
Physiology & Behavior
1972, Mar, Vol. 8(3), 481-490
Coden: PHBHA
Journal Announcement: 4806
Language: English

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Trained 24 male Sprague-Dawley rats with electrodes chronically implanted in the medial septal area and the hippocampus to run in an alley for water reward. Low-frequency stimulation of the septal area was able to drive the hippocampal theta rhythm. Applied during extinction such theta-driving, at 7.7 Hz., decreased resistance to extinction, but applied during acquisition it increased subsequent resistance to extinction. During extinction, the higher the frequency of theta displayed, the more rapidly it extinguished; conversely, the higher the theta frequency at the end of acquisition, the greater was the subsequent resistance to extinction. Theta frequency was higher on nonrewarded trials than on rewarded trials and was increased by extinction interpolated between phases of CRF. It is proposed that this change in theta frequency is the physiological basis of the partial reinforcement extinction effect, and that a theta rhythm indicates a functionally active hippocampus. (36 ref.) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1972 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/17
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00097273 47-02401
Stimulus significance and chlorpromazine effects on the expression of avoidance learning in mice.
Johnson, F. N.
U. Birmingham, Medical School, England
Neuropharmacology
1971, May, Vol. 10(3), 267-272
Journal Announcement: 4702
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
20 male f1 hybrid mice of a highly inbred strain (c57bl/bcr * lf/bcr), trained in a 1-trial passive avoidance learning situation, were treated with chlorpromazine (2 mg/kg ip) 10 min. Before being tested 24 hr. After training. The reduced expression of learned avoidance and the accelerated extinction noted under the influence of the drug were found to be offset if the experimental se had received prior training in a t maze in which the discriminanda were the same as those used in the avoidance learning situation. Findings are related to a possible mechanism of action of the drug involving the reduction of apparent stimulus significance. The likely physiological basis of such a mechanism is briefly discussed. (19 ref.) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1972 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/18
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00091490 46-08500
Behavioral measurements in nutritional studies.
Chow, Bacon F.; Simonson, Maria; Hanson, Harley M.; Roeder, Lois M.
Johns Hopkins U.
Conditional Reflex
1971, Jan, Vol. 6(1), 36-40

Coden: COREB
Journal Announcement: 4605
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Studies on the effects of dietary deficiencies have shown marked behavioral impairments in rats deprived of adequate quantities of specific vitamins. Recently, experiments have demonstrated that restriction of maternal dietary intake during gestation and lactation results in a variety of physiological and behavioral abnormalities in the progeny. These offspring are stunted, retarded in neuromotor development, impaired in maze learning ability, slow to extinguish a CR, and show a low level of exploratory activity, a high degree of emotional behavior and marked antisocial interaction. Patterns of change with increasing age in some of these measurements also distinguish these experimental animals from controls born of adequately-fed dams.

7/7/19
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00091385 46-08395
Plasma corticosterone increases produced by extinction of operant behavior in rats.
Coover, Gary D.; Goldman, Larry; Levine, Seymour
Stanford U., Medical School
Physiology & Behavior
1971, Mar, Vol. 6(3), 261-263
Coden: PHBHA
Journal Announcement: 4605
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Conditioned 31 male Long-Evans rats to lever press for water on a continuous reinforcement schedule. Plasma corticosterone concentrations were determined following reinforced and extinction sessions. All Ss were sampled under both conditions, using a balanced repeated measures design. In addition, the presession or basal concentration of plasma corticosterone was measured by 1 subgroup. Plasma corticosterone levels were significantly elevated as a function of extinction, while reinforced responding produced no change compared to the basal level. Results show a major physiological change occurring as a consequence of extinction of an appetitive task. Findings suggest that the pituitary-adrenal hormone system plays a role in extinction of appetitive behavior.

7/7/20
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00079682 45-07799
The influence of random reinforcement on heart rate during extinction.
Laforge, Hubert
U. Quebec, Montreal, Canada
Journal of Psychology

1971, Jan, Vol. 77(1), 89-99
Coden: JOPSA
Journal Announcement: 4505
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Studied heart rate, considered as an index of specific activation, during extinction in 2 groups of 8 male rats water-deprived for 24 hr. Ss had acquired a habit under either a fixed 100% reinforcement schedule or a random schedule of 50% reinforcement. The significant stimulus was the appearance of a retractible lever and lever pressing by the S resulting in the delivery of water as reinforcement. The attempt to reconcile the theoretical viewpoint of habit activation according to M. H. Marx and the physiological concept of activation was successful. Activation may be considered responsible for the prolonging of the habit as demonstrated by the group which learned under a random reinforcement schedule. (33 ref.)

7/7/21
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00077682 45-05797
Forgetting of an operant response: Physostigmine-produced increases in escape latency in rats as a function of time of injection.
Biederman, G. B.
U. Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology
1970, Aug, Vol. 22(3), 384-388
Coden: QJXPA
Journal Announcement: 4504
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Found the latency of a fixed ratio (FR) 3 escape response in 218 male Wistar rats to be a U-shaped function of the interval between training and injection of the anticholinesterase drug physostigmine, for 30 min.-5 day intervals between training and injection. An increase in FR 3 escape latency was found at 28 days. FR 1 escape groups produced a latency curve of a shape similar to that of the FR 3 group. Data confirm the results of earlier experiments using a different training procedure, and a different response measure. Results are consistent with the theory that the physiological correlate of rat memory lies in synaptic change.

7/7/22
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00070504 44-20328
The relationship of nonprotein nitrogen and total nitrogen in rat brain to avoidance-extinction behavior.
Gold, Martin, et al
Gerontological Research Inst., Philadelphia Geriatric Center, Pa.
Psychonomic Science

1970, 20(1), 41-42.
Journal Announcement: 4412
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Divided independent groups of 36 young and 36 aged albino Wistar rats among avoidance-plus-extinction, avoidance, and nontraining conditions. Estimates of brain nonprotein nitrogen (NPN) were calculated from protein and total nitrogen values. Significant differences in NPN were found for the 3 brain sections. Aged Ss had higher concentrations of NPN than young Ss in the avoidance-plus-extinction training condition. These values were significantly correlated with extinction behavior in aged but not in young Ss. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1970 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/23
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00068435 44-18258
Prolonged exposure to high-intensity noise: I. No effect on subsequent acquisition of conditioned suppression.
Jackson, Donald E.
Eastern Michigan U.
Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association
1970, 5(Pt. 1), 27-28.
Journal Announcement: 4411
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Observing reports that rats exposed to high-intensity sounds suffer physiological and metabolic changes, 21 Ss were exposed to constant noise (102 db.), intermittent noise, or control conditions 45 min. daily for 25 consecutive days. Following 5 days rest and 9 days variable-interval training, Ss received 2 days CER training. Following 2 recovery days, Ss were given 9 days CER extinction. Analysis of suppression ratios indicated no significant treatment effect; nor were earlier findings of weight loss following noise exposure confirmed. Since data hinted that noise Ss were less suppressed, there was agreement with others that prior stress may render subsequent stress less noxious. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1970 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/24
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00034518 43-02305
Influence of the thermal factor on the extinction of a complex extero-interoceptive conditioned reflex.
Nesterenko, L. S.
Gorky Medical Inst., Donetsk, USSR
Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti
1968, 18(1), 140-141.
Journal Announcement: 4302
Language: Non-English

Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
3 dogs were Ss in a study of the influence of high environmental temperature and varying associated humidity on the extinction of complex extero-interoceptive defensive-motor reflexes under the interaction of the extero-interoceptive analyzers. The complex CS consisted of ringing of a bell (60 db.) and rhythmic (1/sec) inflation of an isolated loop of the small intestine; the UCS was supplied by electric current applied to the rear right paw. The thermal factor did lead to the accelerated development of extinctive inhibition in the central apparatus of the CR. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1969 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/25
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00021036 42-07019
UNREWARDED TRIALS AND RESISTANCE TO EXTINCTION OF A BAR-PRESSING RESPONSE.
DUTCH, J.; QUARTERMAIN, DAVID
MASSEY U., PALMERSTON, NEW ZEALAND
PSYCHONOMIC SCIENCE
1967, 9(9), 505-506.
Journal Announcement: 4200
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
2 EXPERIMENTS IN A FREE-OPERANT SITUATION TESTED THE GENERALITY OF LAWRENCE + FESTINGER'S HYPOTHESIS THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NONREINFORCED
TRIALS, NOT PERCENTAGE OF REWARD, IS THE CRITICAL VARIABLE IN DETERMINING RESISTANCE TO EXTINCTION. THIS WAS SUPPORTED BY EXP. I. HOWEVER, WHEN RATE
OF RESPONDING WAS HELD CONSTANT IN EXP. II, THE HYPOTHESIS WAS NOT SUPPORTED. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT SS WITH FASTER RATES OF RESPONDING IN ACQUISITION MAKE MORE RESPONSES IN EXTINCTION INDICATING AN ENERGIZING EFFECT OF NONREINFORCEMENT. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1968 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

7/7/26
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00019539 42-05345
ROLE OF DEFENSIVE EXCITATION IN EXTINCTION OF AVOIDANCE REFLEXES.
IVANOVA, N. G.
INST. OF HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY + NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, MOSCOW, USSR
ZHURNAL VYSSHEI NERVNOI DEYATEL'NOSTI
1967, 17(2), 221-227.
Journal Announcement: 4200
Language: Foreign
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
4 DOGS WERE STUDIED TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT 1 OF THE CHIEF FACTORS HINDERING THE EXTINCTION OF AVOIDANCE REFLEXES IS THE EMERGENCE OF "INTENSE DEFENSIVE EXCITATION" (DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINED FOR A LONG TIME IN EXPERIMENTS), IN THE ABSENCE OF WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM THE

REFLEX ITSELF. IN THE COURSE OF THE AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING TO AN AUDITORY SIGNAL (PROLONGED FLEXION OF LEFT FORELEG IN RESPONSE TO ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF RIGHT HIND LEG), A DEFENSIVE CR TO THE EXPERIMENTAL SURROUNDINGS IS FORMED, MANIFESTED IN ANXIETY-A STATE OF "FEAR," INDEXED BY OBSERVED SHIFTS IN RESPIRATORY AND PULSE RATES. THE FORMATION OF AN EXTREMELY STABLE DEFENSIVE REACTION TO THE SURROUNDINGS APPEARS TO BE 1 OF
THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESISTANCE OF AVOIDANCE REFLEXES TO EXTINCTION. EXTINCTION OF THE DEFENSIVE MOTOR RESPONSE BECOMES POSSIBLE
ONLY WITH CONSIDERABLE WEAKENING OF "GENERAL DEFENSIVE EXCITATION," MANIFESTED IN THE FORM OF "FEAR." (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1968 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
?•display sets

Set Items Description
S1 3013 "EXTINCTION (LEARNING)"
S2 2229 S1/ANIMAL
S3 26 S2 AND PHYSIOLOGICAL
S4 5134 "PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES"
S5 1375 "PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS"
S6 9 S2 AND (S4 OR S5)
S7 26 S3 OR S6
?•s s2 and heart(w)rate
2229 S2
10193 HEART
36073 RATE
6584 HEART(W)RATE
S8 25 S2 AND HEART(W)RATE
?•s s8 not s7
25 S8
26 S7
S9 23 S8 NOT S7
?•t 9/7/1-23

9/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00896295 80-20752
Extinction instead of incubation following classical aversive conditioning in dogs.
Kimmel, H. D.; Kearns, W. D.; Anderson, D. E.
U South Florida, US
Integrative Physiological & Behavioral Science
1992 Oct-Dec Vol 27(4) 356-370
ISSN: 1053881X
Journal Announcement: 8006
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
In an attempt to replicate A. V. Napalkov's (1963) finding that repeated nonreinforced presentations of a brief CS following 1-trial classical aversive conditioning would result in incubation rather than extinction, 2 female dogs received a single paired classical conditioning trial, with tone CS and 12 mA shock unconditioned stimulus/stimuli (UCS). Both dogs then showed a conditioned blood pressure increase in response to the

nonreinforced CS, which extinguished with additional nonreinforced presentations. The CR showed spontaneous recovery 4 days later, but reextinguished with additional nonreinforced presentations. Results are interpreted as not supporting H. J. Eysenck's (see PA, Vol 64:11368) theory of incubation following 1-trial aversive conditioning. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1993 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/2
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00813442 78-26752
Opioid modulation of Pavlovian learning in rabbits: Involvement of subienticular pathways.
Hernandez, L. L.; Valentine, J. D.; Powell, D. A.
William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Hosp, Columbia, SC, US
Behavioral Neuroscience
1991 Jun Vol 105(3) 431-442
ISSN: 07357044
Journal Announcement: 7810
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Intravenous naloxone enhanced, and d -Ala-sup-2-Met-enkephalinamide (DALA) impaired, Pavlovian conditioned heart rate discrimination in rabbits (Oryctolagus cuniculus) during initial training trials, compared with saline; naloxone also delayed subsequent extinction of the discrimination. These effects of the opioid treatments on discrimination were abolished by parasagittal knife-cut lesions in the subienticular substantia innominata that did not, themselves, impair discrimination. Both naloxone and DALA decreased the magnitude and altered the topography of bradycardiac conditioned responses, and the lesions also abolished these effects of the opioid treatments, but they did not alter the effect of naloxone to decrease bradycardiac orienting response magnitude. These findings suggest that fibers in the subienticular area mediate specifically the effects of systemic opioids on associative functions during Pavlovian cardiac conditioning and extinction. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1991 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00689890 76-28785
Auditory cortex lesions prevent the extinction of Pavlovian differential heart rate conditioning to tonal stimuli in rabbits.
Teich, Alan H.; McCabe, Philip M.; Gentile, Christopher C.; Schneiderman, Laura S. et al
U Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA, US
Brain Research
1989 Feb Vol 480(1-2) 210-218
Coden: BRREAP ISSN: 00068993
Journal Announcement: 7609
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Examined the effect of bilateral lesions in the auditory cortex (AC) on the extinction rate of differentially conditioned heart rate responses in rabbits. Three days after recovery from surgery, the AC lesion group and a visual cortex (VC) lesion control group were habituated to tone conditioned stimulus/stimuli (CS) and given 2 days of Pavlovian conditioning in which one tone (CS+) was always paired with the stimulus and another tone (CS-) was never paired with the stimulus. Ss that exhibited reliable differential conditioning were placed on a 7-day extinction schedule. Results suggest that AC-lesioned Ss did not inhibit responses to the CS+ as well as VC-lesioned Ss. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1989 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00575759 74-06845
Ethanol enhancement of Pavlovian conditioning: Comparison with instrumental conditioning.
Hernandez, Linda L.; Powell, D. A.
William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Hosp, Columbia, SC
Psychopharmacology
1986 Jan Vol 88(1) 75-81
Coden: PSCHDL ISSN: 00333158
Journal Announcement: 7403
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
32 yoked pairs of New Zealand albino rabbits received conditioning and extinction of eyeblink and heart rate responses using aversive Pavlovian or instrumental avoidance contingencies. Intragastric ethanol (375 mg/kg) increased the amplitude of conditioned eyeblink responses during training and subsequent extinction following either ethanol or water; this effect was more pronounced in the Pavlovian than the instrumental contingency groups. Ethanol treatment did not affect the cardiac component of the orienting reflex to novel tones or heart rate conditioned responses (CRs) to tone signals but did bias heart rate responses to tone-shock stimulus pairs in a parasympathetic direction. This effect occurred in both contingency groups and appeared to involve associative factors. Results support the conclusion that mild ethanol intoxication enhances the acquisition of Pavlovian conditioned reflexes and impairs the ability to modify these responses when stimulus contingencies later change. (26 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/5
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00569713 74-00599
Ethanol enhancement of Pavlovian conditioning.
Hernandez, Linda L.; Valentine, James D.; Powell, D. A.
William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Hosp, Columbia, SC
Behavioral Neuroscience
1986 Aug Vol 100(4) 494-503

ISSN: 07357044
Journal Announcement: 7401
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

60 New Zealand albino rabbits were tested for Pavlovian conditioning and extinction of eye-blink (EB) and heart-rate (HR) responses following water or various doses of oral ethanol (375-1,500 mg/kg). The highest dose suppressed both EB and HR conditioning during training, whereas the lowest dose enhanced HR responses during training and increased EB responses during later extinction in a symmetrically state-dependent manner. An intermediate dose (750 mg/kg) administered during training enhanced HR responses and suppressed EB responses but increased EB responses during later extinction following either ethanol or water. Ethanol treatments also suppressed unconditioned responses (UCRs) to shock and increased locomotor activity; however, these effects differed qualitatively from those that ocurred during Pavlovian training and extinction. Results suggest that very low doses of ethanol can enhance the ability of stimuli to elicit Pavlovian conditioned reflexes and impair the ability to adaptively modify these reflexes when stimulus contingencies later change. (55 ref)

9/7/6
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00476694 71-25124
Miedo residual tras la prevencion de respuesta en el aprendizaje de evitacion animal. (Residual fear after response prevention in animal avoidance learning.
Candido Ortiz, Antonio; Vila Castelar, Jaime
U Grenada, Spain
Revista de Psicologia General y Aplicada
1983 Vol 38(1) 77-95
Coden: RPGAAI ISSN: 03732002
Journal Announcement: 7110
Language: Spanish
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Studied the presence of residual fear in 18 female rats after 2 extinction procedures: response prevention and normal extinction. Ss were randomly assigned to 3 groups: response prevention, normal extinction, and control. All Ss completed an experimental procedure that was designed to allow the measurement of conditioned fear before the avoidance learning and after the extinction procedure for each group. Results show that there was an increase of fear after the avoidance procedure in the 3 groups both on the conditioned emotional response and on heart rate. The increase was mainly observed in the 1st block of trials, disappearing progressively in the following blocks. There were no significant differences among the groups, indicating that the extinction procedures did not reduce the fear conditioned during the avoidance learning. Results are discussed in the context of different theories of animal avoidance learning emphasizing the theoretical relevance of the type of avoidance response used. (32 ref)

9/7/7
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00452476 71-00830
Vasopressin analog delays extinction of classically conditioned bradycardia.
Hernandez, Linda L.; Powell, D. A.
Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn VA Hosp, Columbia, SC
Peptides
1983 Jan-Feb Vol 4(1) 37-41
ISSN: 01969781
Journal Announcement: 7101
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Albino New Zealand rabbits were subjected to Pavlovian (classical) conditioning (CSs were 500-msec, 75-db, 1,216-Hz square tone waves) and extinction of concomitant heart-rate and eyeblink responses. 60 min before each of 3 extinction sessions, Ss were treated with 5 or 20 mug/kg of deamino-dicarba-arginine-8-vasopressin or saline (sc). Vasopressin treatment delayed extinction of bradycardiac CRs but did not affect concomitant eyeblink CRs. It is concluded that classically conditioned autonomic responses may be useful tools for studying the effects of peptides on learning. (27 ref)

9/7/8
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00452159 71-00513
Blocking of inhibitory conditioning within a serial conditioned stimulus-conditioned inhibitor compound: Maintenance of acquired behavior without an unconditioned stimulus.
Soltysik, S. Stefan et al
U California, Los Angeles
Learning & Motivation
1983 Feb Vol 14(1) 1-29
Coden: LNMVAV ISSN: 00239690
Journal Announcement: 7101
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Well-trained classically conditioned stimuli, presented unreinforced, were protected from extinction when they were followed by a signal of the omission of the reinforcer (conditioned inhibitor Konorskian type) in 7 cats. An aversive classical conditioning paradigm with shock as the reinforcer was used. Of several behavioral (leg flexion, vocalization) and organismic arousal (heart rate, respiration rate, respiration amplitude) measures of CRs, the respiration amplitude changes were found to be most informative for the continuous assessment of elicited arousal of low and medium intensity. In all Ss, CSs presented during extinction in serial compound with the conditioned inhibitor elicited larger responses than did CSs presented alone during extinction. The mechanism of protection from extinction in a paradigm in which the elicitor of learned behavior occurs prior to the conditioned inhibitor provides the organism with the mechanism

for the maintenance of learned behavior in the absence of a reinforcer. (41 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1984 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/9
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00383186 67-09118
Comportements d'immobilite et variations cardiaques chez des rats soumis ou non a ""l'immersion" (blocage de la reponse d'evitement). (Behaviors of immobility and cardiac variations submitted or not submitted to ""flooding" (prevention of the avoidance response).)
Malcuit, Gerard; Parent, Denis
U Quebec, Montreal, Canada
Canadian Journal of Psychology
1981 Sep Vol 35(3) 270-276
Coden: CJPSAC ISSN: 00084255
Journal Announcement: 6705
Language: French
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Freezing behavior and heart rate were measured in 10 female Long-Evans rats that had learned to avoid shocks by climbing on a platform before being submitted to flooding. As a reference group, 10 Ss faced unavoidable shocks for the same time period. Both groups were replaced in the initial situation without shocks. For both groups, the duration and frequency of freezing responses were statistically equivalent. Concomitant heart rate decelerated, starting before the freezing response. Phasic heart rate was the same in both groups. Findings are interpreted in terms of an adapted freezing behavior in the context of a psychophysiological model of environment-organism interaction. (23 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1982 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/10
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00366424 66-09900
Autonomic-somatic relationships in the rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus): Effects of hippocampal lesions.
Powell, D. A.; Buchanan, Shirley L.
William Jennings Bryan Dorn VA Hosp, Neuroscience Lab, Columbia, SC
Physiological Psychology
1980 Dec Vol 8(4) 455-462
Coden: PLPSAX ISSN: 00905046
Journal Announcement: 6605
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
In 3 experiments with 30 albino New Zealand rabbits, Ss received sham, cortical control, or dorsal hippocampal lesions and were subjected to simple Pavlovian conditioning. Eyeblink (EB), EMG, and heart rate (HR) CRs were assessed. Shock thresholds, HR UCRs, and free-field activity were also measured in selected Ss. The acquisition of the EB and EMG CRs was not impaired in hippocampal lesioned Ss, although hippocampal lesioned Ss

revealed impaired extinction performance on these measures. The magnitude of the HR CR was enhanced in hippocampectomized Ss relative to controls Free-field activity was also greater in hippocampal lesioned Ss, but shock thresholds and HR UCRs were unaffected by hippocampectomy. These findings suggest that "'orienting" mechanisms may be impaired in hippocampal lesioned rabbits, resulting in an enhanced visceromotor response to stimulation which, under certain conditions, may affect somatomotor behaviors. (33 ref) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/11
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00178315 53-09183
Extinction of the vasodilator component of the defense reaction in the cat.
Sutherland, C. J.; Zbrozyna, A. W.
U Birmingham, Medical School, England
Experientia
1974 Vol 30(1) 49-50
Journal Announcement: 5305
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Investigated the extinction of the vasodilator response of the cat to threatened aggression. 3 cats were exposed to repeated visual confrontation with a threatening dog for 6 days. Visual observations of the Ss' behavior were correlated with measurements of arterial blood pressure, external iliac blood flow, heart rate, electromyographic activity in the hindlimb, and the respiratory rate. The Ss' threatening posture continued with undiminished intensity throughout the 6 days, though by the 4th day vasoconstriction rather than vasodilation appeared in the hindlimb. Results indicate that muscle vasodilation was the easiest component of the cat's defense reaction to be extinguished, as long as no noxious stimulation followed the conditioned visual stimulus. (French summary) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1975 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/12
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00162643 52-06927
Cardiac conditioning and extinction in Macaca mulatta during block of the CR by cardiac pacing.
Schoenfeld, William N.; Kadden, Ronald M.; McMillan, John C.
Queens Coll., City U. New York
Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science
1974 Jan Vol. 9(1) 1-16
Journal Announcement: 5204
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Previous work has shown that behavior acquisition within the Pavlovian paradigm occurs in the absence of responding (i.e., when CRs and UCRs are blocked during training). The parallel question of extinction under

response blocking has received less attention. Experiments are reported which found that a cardiac CR can be conditioned and extinguished even when rate changes are prevented by cardiac pacing during acquisition and extinction procedures. This finding suggests that the cardiac CR is established independently of peripheral innervations, and that "feedback" from the changing response is unnecessary for Pavlovian learning of this sort to occur. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1974 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/13
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00144039 51-00447
Influence of vagal activity on classically conditioned heart rate in rats.
Fitzgerald, Robert D.; Martin, Glen K.; O'Brien, James H.
U. Oregon, Medical School
Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology
1973 Jun Vol. 83(3) 485-491
Journal Announcement: 5101
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Examined the relative contributions of parasympathetic and sympathetic activity in controlling classically conditioned heart rate (HR) in 112 female Long-Evans rats in a 2 * 2 * 2 factorial design involving comparisons of the following factors: (a) conditioning vs sensitization, (b) vagal blockade vs nonblockade, and (c) acquisition vs extinction. Vagal blockade led to a substantial reduction in the performance level of the decelerative HR CR, but it did not appear to interfere with the learning of the CR as measured during extinction under saline. It is concluded that the magnitude of the CR was primarily mediated by increased vagal activity and that sympathetic involvement was minor. Results are related to a central state hypothesis which links together decelerative conditioned HR and inhibition of motor activity in the rat. (23 ref.) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1974 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/14
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00129894 49-10710
Effects of infantile handling on heart rate conditioning and response suppression.
Buchanan, Denton C.; Schaefer, Gerald J.; Caul, William F.
Rush Medical School, Chicago, Ill.
Psychonomic Science
1972 Dec Vol. 29(5) 279-281
Journal Announcement: 4906
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Describes a study in which 20 Holtzman rat pups were either handled or left undisturbed during days 2-5 after birth. When tested at about 55 days of age, there were no differences in heart rate during classical

conditioning attributable to the handling treatment. Handling did, however, increase lick suppression during extinction of conditioned emotional responses. (16 ref.) (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1973 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/15
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00125318 49-06133
Effects of non-reinforcement on the heart rate of rats.
Garcia, Margarita
Columbia U.
Dissertation Abstracts International
1972 Nov Vol. 33(5-B) 2370-2371
Coden: DABSA
Journal Announcement: 4904
Language: English
Document Type: DISSERTATION

9/7/16
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00103310 47-08441
Partial reinforcement and extinction of heart rate deceleration in rats with the US interpolated on nonreinforced trials.
Vardaris, Richard M.
Kent State U.
Learning & Motivation
1971, Aug, Vol. 2(3), 280-288
Journal Announcement: 4705
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
200 long-evans hooded rats served as ss in an investigation of the effects of partial reinforcement on conditioned heart rate deceleration. These effects were examined with stimulus-generalization decrement and motivational level controlled. Continuous reinforcement (100%) was compared with 3 kinds of 50% random partial reinforcement: (a) "standard" partial reinforcement; (b) a condition where the ucs was interpolated at the midpoint of the iti on nonreinforced trials; and (c) a treatment where the cs was interpolated on nonreinforced trials. For extinction the acquisition treatments were combined factorially with (a) ucs-present or ucs-absent; and (b) ucs-interpolated or cs-interpolated procedures. Partial reinforcement failed to produce increased resistance to extinction. Presence of the ucs on nonreinforced trials in acquisition and extinction depressed performance. Results are interpreted as providing support for a contingency model of conditioning. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1972 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

9/7/17
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00079656 45-07773
The relations between salivary, cardiac and motor responses during instrumental performance.
Miyata, Y.; Soltysik, S.
Nencki Inst. of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland
Acta Biologiae Experimentalis
1968, Vol. 28(4), 345-361
Coden: ABPAA
Journal Announcement: 4505
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Using the Ellison-Konorski separation procedure, 6 naive adult mongrel dogs were trained to perform 14 lever presses in response to a metronome (instrumental CS), followed by a buzzer (classical CS) and food reinforcement. Salivary and instrumental CRs and cardiac responses were recorded. 2 other Ss served as controls. The instrumental CS elicited lever pressing but also a fair rate of salivation, and failed to obtain a strict separation between the motor and salivary responses. The classical CS, however, strongly inhibited the instrumental response and produced a large amount of salivation. The cardiac rate increased during the instrumental CS and slowed during the classical CS. From several tests of the properties of both CSs, it is concluded that neither was a pure instrumental or classical CS. Acute extinction was performed 3 times in each S. No Ss in the 1st extinction, 1 in the 2nd, and 4 in the 3rd could reach the criterion of 3 consecutive trials without lever pressing. Even when the instrumental CR was extinguished, some salivation was still observed and the cardiac rate remained at a relatively high level. The interrelationship between the drive and consummatory CRs is discussed.

9/7/18
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00046220 43-14061
Temporal uncertainty of reinforcement.
Royer, Fred L.
Veterans Administration Hosp., Brecksville, O.
Psychonomic Science
1969, 15(5), 269-270.
Journal Announcement: 4310
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
3 CSs had a duration of 5 sec. CS+C was always reinforced with shock 1 sec. after termination; CS- was never reinforced; and CS+U was reinforced 75% of the trials with reinforcement occurring randomly 1, 3, or 5 sec. after CS offset. Mean heart rate increments were: CS+C, 9.7 beats per minute (bpm); CS-, -2.5 bpm; CS+U, 3.8 bpm. Mean leg flexion latencies for CS+C were 2.9 sec., and for CS+U, 4.2 sec. Cardiac UCRs for CS+U are diminished. Data suggest more resistance to extinction for CS+U.

9/7/19

DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00046137 43-13978
Cardiac and operant responses during conditioning and extinction of Pavlovian CR's.
Boyer, F. L.
Veterans Administration, Brecksville, O.
Conditional Reflex
1968, 3(2), 132.
Journal Announcement: 4310
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Trained 4 dogs to make operant responses for food reinforcement. After response rates stabilized, Pavlovian signals were reintroduced on 4 successive days and extinction followed for 4 more days. Operant responses and cardiac CRs during reinforcement and extinction were compared. Individual differences during extinction were marked. Behavioral disturbances during conditioning and extinction were observed.

9/7/20
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00038742 43-06547
Changes in heart rate during discriminative reward training and extinction in the rat.
Seward, John P.; Cosmides, Robert A.; Humphrey, Gordon L.
U. California, Los Angeles
Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology
1969, 67(3), 358-363.
Journal Announcement: 4305
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
10 male albino rats learned to push a panel for a pellet, and then to discriminate between a positive and a negative light signal with the response delayed. Heart rate (HR) was recorded throughout the experiment. Basal level of HR increased sharply on introduction of food and declined gradually over discrimination training and extinction. In the delay interval an initial decrease in HR persisted through acquisition to the negative signal, but disappeared to the positive signal in the course of learning. In the response interval HR increased markedly on reinforced trials. During extinction the same interval on nonresponse trials showed accelerated HR to both positive and negative signals. Overt movement was one determinant of these results, but not the only one.

9/7/21
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00035828 43-03622
Changes in heart rate during avoidance training and extinction in the

cat.
Seward, John P.; Humphrey, Gordon L.
U. California, Los Angeles
Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology
1968, 66(3, Pt. 1), 764-768.
Journal Announcement: 4303
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
14 freely moving cats were trained to avoid a shock by turning a wheel in response to a buzzer; heart rate (HR) was measured during acquisition and extinction. Basal HR increased on introduction of shock but gradually declined afterward. Acceleration to the buzzer (HRR) appeared before training and persisted throughout the experiment; it was augmented on shock trials and still further on avoidance trials. Significant changes in HRR in the course of training and extinction were: a drop on avoidance trials early in acquisition, a drop on nonresponse trials early in extinction, and a rise on response trials late in extinction. Results were differentially attributed to 3 factors: an acoustic reflex, general and specific skeletal activity, and fear.

9/7/22
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00028357 42-15244
POSTACQUISITION EXPOSURE TO INESCAPABLE SHOCK AND EXTINCTION OF AN AVOIDANCE RESPONSE.
HYSON, SANFORD P.; BROOKSHIRE, KENNETH H.
MCGILL U., MONTREAL, CANADA
JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE + PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY
1968, 66(1), 6-11.
Journal Announcement: 4200
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
IN 2 SEPARATE EXPERIMENTS, FOLLOWING 20 OR 60 RUNWAY AVOIDANCE LEARNING
TRIALS, INESCAPABLE SHOCK WAS ADMINISTERED TO MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS EITHER IN THE STARTING BOX OF THE RUNWAY OR IN 1 OF 2 DISSIMILAR ENVIRONMENTS. IN EXP. I SUBSEQUENT EXTINCTION TRIALS INDICATED RETROACTIVE
INTERFERENCE FOR THE OUTSIDE SHOCK GROUPS AND RETROACTIVE FACILITATION FOR
SS SHOCKED IN THE STARTING BOX (AFTER 60 ACQUISITION TRIALS ONLY). IN EXP. II SS SHOCKED IN THE STARTING BOX SHOWED SUBSEQUENT ACCELERATION OF HEART
RATE IN RESPONSE TO CS, WHILE OUTSIDE SHOCK GROUPS DID NOT DIFFER FROM CONTROLS. IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT SINGLE-FACTOR THEORIES OF INESCAPABLE SHOCK EFFECTS CAN ACCOUNT FOR THESE DATA.

9/7/23
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

00016809 42-02271
CLASSICAL DISCRIMINATION CONDITIONING OF HEART RATE AND BAR-PRESS SUPPRESSION IN THE RAT.
PARRISH, JAN
HENDERSON CLINIC, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.
PSYCHONOMIC SCIENCE
1967, 9(5), 267-268.
Journal Announcement: 4200
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
8 RATS, PREVIOUSLY TRAINED ON A VARIABLE INTERVAL (VI-30 SEC.) SCHEDULE FOR FOOD REINFORCEMENT, RECEIVED 2 DAYS OF ADAPTATION TO TONES AND 5 DAYS
OF CLASSICAL DISCRIMINATION CONDITIONING IN WHICH 1 OF 2 TONES WAS PAIRED WITH SHOCK. THE MAJOR FINDINGS WERE (1) RESPONSES TO THE CS+ INCLUDED BAR-PRESS (B-P) SUPPRESSION AND A DECREASE IN HEART RATE (HR); (2) RESPONSES TO THE CS- INCLUDED B-P FACILITATION AND AN INCREASE IN HR; (3) CHANGES IN HR CONDITIONED MORE SLOWLY THAN CHANGES IN B-P; AND (4) THE HR RESPONSE TOPOGRAPHY INDICATED THAT MOST HR RESPONDING OCCURRED IN THE
LATTER 1/2 OF THE CS-UCS INTERVAL.